

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY China

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE DISTR. 20 MAR 50

SUBJECT 1. Sino-Soviet Friendship Association
2. Sino-Soviet Relations

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE 25X1C

NO. OF ENCL'S.
(LISTED BELOW)

ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

DATE OF INFO. 25X1A
[REDACTED]SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

Return to CIA Library

25X1X

1. The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association is one of the leading organizations active in the promotion of Soviet relations for the Chinese Communist government. Its National Committee recently enrolled prominent liberals such as CHANG Tung-sun (張東蓀)*, CHANG Hsi-jo (張羨若)**, and FEI Hsiao-tung***. Local branches of the association have been newly established in Canton****, Kweilin, and other cities to expand its bookshop and cultural activities.
2. The Canton branch of the Sino-Soviet Association is composed largely of Communist military and civil officials, only 30 percent of the membership being non-Communist. WANG Li (王力) is the only faculty member from the Lingnam University who has joined the Canton branch.
3. Lengthy publicity and extensive mass movement were observed on Russia's October Revolution and on Stalin's birthday. These celebrations were conducted in a manner to arouse a feeling of Soviet friendship among the people and to avoid hostility shown to other nations in past demonstrations*****.
4. CHU Kuang (朱光), Vice-Mayor of Canton, gave the following explanation concerning the present Chinese Communist policy towards Russia.
 - a. Among the many people who attended the meeting***** in Peiping, TAN Wah-kee (CH'EN Chia-keng, 陳嘉庚), a Malayan industrialist, stated that China should not merely discard a pro-Soviet policy, but should abrogate the Sino-Soviet Treaty, which he termed a treasonable document. Although favorable reaction was received in the assembly, the Communist leaders explained that the pro-Soviet policy was not to mean that China would slavishly follow the Soviet lead. This policy, the leaders stated, was beneficial to both countries in resisting aggression and discouraging another war.
 - b. Without Soviet help it would not have been possible to repair the Chinese railway system in such a short time. In northern Kwangtung the destruction

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

STATE #	NAVY	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION				
ARMY	X	X	FBI				

This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1978 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States.

Document No. 7
No Change in Class.
Declassified
Class. Changed To: TS SC
Auth: HR 702
Date: 1978
By: 023

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1A

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY [REDACTED]

- 2 -

of railroads and particularly of bridges was heavy. The repair of the Pa-chiang bridge (113-, 23-) with only salvaged material took 26 days, while the Nationalists with the help of UNRRA required seven months to repair the bridge. Six hundred railway workers were recruited for the work.

- c. Soviet engineers provide the Chinese workmen and engineers not only technical assistance on a project but also a practical example of proper methods and attitudes toward work.
- d. It is reported that the Soviet engineers were given a brief indoctrination and training before their assignment to China. They were told that they should show a spirit of equality and should live nearly the same as the Chinese workers.
- e. At a private discussion CHU stated that "we are fighting for diplomatic initiatives, and may not go so far as to aid Russia in a war. We want to be independent in our actions and would like to avoid any conflict, but at the present time we must impress the Americans that we will co-operate with the Russians."
- 5. A Communist official in Canton remarked that Soviet engineers working in factories in Tientsin know less than American-educated Chinese engineers, but the latter are not given responsible positions because the government holds that American-trained technicians are politically unacceptable.
- 6. An American-trained Chinese physician, assigned by the People's Government to work with a Soviet medical mission on a public health program, found that his Soviet colleagues were incompetent and badly trained and that they advanced medical policies based on political premises. When he attempted to oppose their policies on medical grounds, he was told by officials not directly connected with the work of the mission that he was displaying reactionary tendencies and should agree with the Soviets.

25X1A

25X1A

* [REDACTED] Comment. CHANG Hsi-je: [REDACTED] a professor in National Tsinghua University in Peiping who has abandoned his former position of disillusionment over Chinese Communist activities. He is now active in Chinese Communist politics and is apparently hopeful of their future.

25X1A

** [REDACTED] Comment. CHANG Sung-sun: Secretary-general of the Democratic League, professor at Yenching University, and publisher of the Peiping Cheng Pao, which was closed by the Nationalist in December 1945.

[REDACTED] 25X1A

*** [REDACTED] 25X1A

**** [REDACTED] 25X1A
Comment. The Hong Kong Wen Hui Pao reported the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canton Branch of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association on 12 January 1950.

***** [REDACTED] 25X1A

***** [REDACTED] 25X1A
Comment. Presumably the Central People's Government Council which convened in Peiping on 20 October 1949.